

MR. JULIUS A. PALMER JR.

HIS "MEMORIES OF HAWAII" ABLY REVIEWED.

Claims of Impartiality Investigated—Citations of His Many Misstatements of Fact.

At the urgent request of a greatly esteemed friend, I have agreed to make a review of Captain Palmer's "Memories of Hawaii." It consists of a series of letters written from San Francisco and Honolulu by Capt. Julius A. Palmer, Jr., as special correspondent of the Boston Transcript, between January 3d and March 19th of the present year. In these letters he undertakes to investigate and give just conclusions about the questions at issue in the late revolution in Hawaii. The importance of these letters, if any, lies in their publication by so influential a paper as the Transcript.

Captain Palmer frequently recurs to the value of his early acquaintance with the Islands, obtained by a few months' sojourn in Honolulu in 1867. He also supports the value of his correspondence by the declaration that, "In thirty years' miscellaneous contributions to the press, often severely attacked, the essential truth of my statements has never been impeached."

It is to be feared that Captain Palmer will not be able to escape successful impeachment of the truth of a number of important statements made in these letters. His letters bristle with minor blunders. No attention need be given to those. He deserves to be credited with a manifestly honest effort in his earlier letters, to present accurately the opinions and statements received from various persons met in San Francisco and at the beginning of his sojourn in Honolulu. During those weeks he bears himself as an impartial investigator. He then seems rather suddenly to choose his side with the Royalists, and with a singular credulity to accept as facts whatever statements they make to him.

A majority of these misstatements occur in his defense of the character and actions of the queen. They give the impression of having been derived directly from the lady herself, or from her immediate adherents. Chief complaints among these misstatements are those about the Queen's connection with the Lottery bill. "Yes, it has been shown that this measure was carried through both Houses, endorsed by the Ministry; in fact, made a law contrary to her wishes" (p. 109). He says again: "The Lottery bill was advised by many of the merchants and first citizens in signed petitions" (p. 113). "The Queen was told by the Ministry that she could not veto it without giving incontestable reasons" (p. 113). "Actuated by a desire to use the license money in the employment of the idle on public works, the Queen acceded to their petitions" (p. 129).

The well-known history, fully accessible to Mr. Palmer, was that the Lottery bill was carried on the 11th of January by a vote of 23 to 20, only one white man voting for it, all four of the Ministers voting against it. Two more white men joined the natives the next day, making the twenty-five necessary to remove that Cabinet.

So far from the merchants or citizens generally favoring the lottery, the Chamber of Commerce sent the Queen a unanimous and almost violent protest against it. The alleged petitions in its favor were signed in August, six months before, under a secret canvass made before it was publicly known that a lottery was proposed. A violent opposition immediately sprang up in which a large number of those signers joined. The bill was shelved until suddenly rescinded at the latest moment by the Queen's own agency.

There was nothing in the constitution to prevent the Queen from vetoing the bill if she chose. She did not choose. It was, in fact, her own pet measure, as is now incontrovertibly known, although she chose to dissemble her interest in it to the ladies who waited on her to ask her to veto it.

Mr. Palmer also adopts without inquiry the following utterly false and unfounded statement about Mr. W. H. Castle, of which the latter gentleman has sent a refutation to the Boston papers:

"Further, when the means of this institution (Kawaliau Seminary) were insufficient, the managers went to Her Majesty; she heard their story, and drew seventeen thousand dollars from her own funds, which she gave to them for investment, the income to be used for their good. What was done with this sum? It was put into construction bonds of a plantation railroad company, from which no income has been derived, and on which, probably not a cent of income will ever be paid; and the man who was responsible for the loss to the Queen of her intended benevolence, and to the seminary for its fund, was one of the commissioners who hurried to Washington with the annexation treaty" (p. 129).

The Queen never gave any sum of that sort for the use of that seminary. No manager or agent of that school ever invested any of its money in any railroad or construction bonds or stocks. The whole story is a purely gratuitous invention, which Captain Palmer opened his mouth wide and swallowed. Of what value are the investigations and conclusions of such a correspondent?

Captain Palmer treats with a fine contempt all imputations against the Queen's personal character, and all charges against her of idolatrous practices. It is unnecessary here to discuss those questions. They are unimportant to the main issue. But the value of his opinion upon any such question of fact may be estimated by the extreme credulity above shown by him in all matters pertaining to that lady. I cannot refrain, however, from quoting, as bearing upon the probabilities in such a case, Captain Palmer's own observation (p. 23): "It is impossible for some of the best of both sexes to realize the turpitude of certain offences against morality."

Space is lacking for an enumeration

of Capt. Palmer's multitudinous errors of fact, nor is there room to refute his erroneous conclusions. The literature of this Hawaiian question is already bulky, and need not be enlarged by trying to thresh over the old topics. I would, however, try to indicate the two great points wherein he essentially fails to grasp the situation.

Through some mental obscurity or strain of intellect, our correspondent failed to apprehend the fact that the Queen's closing acts were only the consummation of a long series of systematic efforts on the part of Kalakaua and his sister to destroy liberal and good government and restore the arbitrary and capricious government of absolute monarchy. All the preceding history of those efforts Captain Palmer ignores. He treats the forcing of the Constitution of 1887 upon Kalakaua as uncalculated for and unjustifiable, and thus virtually commends his sister's attempt to abrogate it. Palmer thus puts himself in the same category with Nordhoff and Blount, who had no sympathy with our long struggle in behalf of well-ordered government against that revival of barbaric despotism to which Kalakaua and Liliuokalani persistently lent their energies. By some defect in his mental structure Captain Palmer seems to be incapacitated for discerning the obvious meaning of a long chapter of Hawaiian history which was spread plainly before his wretchedly dimmed observation.

Another and yet larger conflict of tendencies, in whose evolution this overthrow of the monarchy was an inevitable incident, entirely escapes the narrow vision of this correspondent. That is the triumphant extension of European Christian civilization into the Pacific ocean, displacing Polynesian heathenism and dispelling its darkness. In Hawaii the leading agency in establishing the new light was the American Mission, whose service Captain Palmer, in a very blundering way, acknowledges. For forty years the chiefs and people welcomed the new light and enthusiastically embraced its blessings, among which were the establishment of constitutional government and the emancipation of the common people from servitude. Ensuing upon this was an immense influx of American, British and German capital, with its civilization and appliances.

During that forty years the monarchy had been in alliance with Christianity and civilization. With the accession of Kamehameha V. in 1864, the attitude of the throne changed. The King began active efforts for the revival of the old superstitions and idolatrous worship. At the same time he changed the constitution, increasing the power of the throne. Here began an active struggle of the ancient heathenism against Christian civilization, and an active heathen party was inaugurated, acting both upon social and political life. Lunalilo favored the Christian side; his reign was short. Kalakaua, elected king in 1874, threw himself heartily on the heathen side. He established sorcery as a system. He promoted idolatrous worship. He cultivated and elaborated the bestial hula dances. He perverted the people against missionary influence, and used every means to get the Protestant churches under his power.

The conflict thus became not merely one for the political power of the throne, but the broader one of Christian civilization against heathenism. The old order which Kalakaua and his sister sought to revive was not merely that of arbitrary monarchical power, but the supremacy of heathen ideas in religion and in society. How far the ex-Queen sympathized with the latter may be open to question. It is certain that she was always more determined than her brother towards absolutism, and that she was in full political alliance with the large heathen and kahuna element which was the strongest support of Royalists.

So far as the native Hawaiians are concerned, this conflict between practical Christianity and heathenism with its gross practices, is the chief issue. This conflict of tendencies is also largely felt among foreigners, according to their inclination towards lower ways of living, or the contrary. Of all this greater issue of light against darkness, as being really at the bottom of the political conflict, Captain Palmer takes no cognizance.

In a letter to the Evening Post which I have seen only once I began this article, he designates myself as a fanatic. My eye has just lit upon a sentence in an address by the noble Dr. Chas. Parkhurst before Yale Seminary: "Are you prophets of God, visioned with an eye that sees right and wrong with something of the distinctness of divine intuition, and are you going to let that wrong be there as so much ethical rot, and close your eyes to it, and pray, 'Thy kingdom come!'" I have to confess to having at times exhibited some vehemence denouncing the lottery and sorcery and hula, when promoted by royalty. I hope it was done with a little of the "vision" of which Dr. Parkhurst speaks. I am glad to be a fanatic in such a sense, which I believe to be what Mr. Palmer means.

SERENO E. BISHOP.

MEETING OF WOMAN'S BOARD.

Address by Mrs. Maxwell on Mission Work in India.

The Woman's Board of Missions held its monthly meeting Tuesday afternoon at the Central Union Church. There was a goodly attendance of ladies, though many of the membership are absent from the city for their summer vacation.

The chief feature of the meeting was the address by Mrs. Maxwell. On this occasion, in her own choice and graphic style, she gave some account of her own life and labors in India. Not connected at first with mission work, the need of such work, the opportunity for it, and the speedy good results, drew her into closer connection with it.

Barely has personal duty for the salvation of others been presented so cogently and so persuasively as in this narrative of one gifted woman's personal experience.

Watch the Copper Rimmer next Saturday.

A STORY OF CRIME.

FEATHERSTONE TRIES TO KILL HIS WIFE.

The Foregoing Circumstances—The Fight For Life—Strashed With a Meat Knife.

(Continued from yesterday.) Mrs. Featherstone then took the stand. She testified: Defendant is my husband. Was getting dressed to go out last Saturday afternoon when my husband came in. He sat down and begged me not to go out. I said I was going out, and started for the door. He insisted upon my not going and I sat down on a box. He told me to return to the chair and said, "I'll not hurt you." I said, "I'll do so to show you that I am not afraid." He had been out to see Emily and wanted me to forgive him, replied that I would never forgive him. He said if I did not forgive him he would go back to Emily. I told him to go. He said, "I do not want to go, but if you won't forgive me I will go." I then repeated that I would never forgive him. He went on and said a great many untrue things. He walked to the door still asking me to forgive him, and I kept refusing. He saw the knife in it, took it under the table and took it out. Told me to go down on my knees and ask his forgiveness; and that I was to keep my mouth shut. I told him to put the knife down and I would speak to him. He put the knife down and again demanded that I go down on my knees and ask his forgiveness. That I refused and he took the knife again. Then I called for help. He raised the knife and struck me with it on the arm. The last time he struck me on the breast and knocked me down. At that moment the door was burst open and I ran out. Saw several men around. Recognized Mr. Johnston at the door. I ran onto the front veranda, on into the front room, and thence to the back of the house. Was treated by Dr. McGrew a few moments after the occurrence. My husband and myself were alone in the room. He was drunk at the time. I had trouble with him on Thursday and Friday. He asked me continually to forgive him, and made threats, but I was not afraid of him, as I did not think he would assault me with a knife.

Mr. Featherstone then attempted a cross-examination of his wife, but weakened and failed. Dr. McGrew was called and stated that he attended Mrs. Featherstone and found her with a severe cut on the forearm; also another cut which looked like a stab above the elbow. She also has a cut between the thumb and first finger, and bruises on the hand as though she had grappled the blade of the knife. There was also a severe bruise on the breast. The knife had struck her on Thursday and Friday. He asked me continually to forgive him, and made threats, but I was not afraid of him, as I did not think he would assault me with a knife.

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HILO CORRESPONDENCE.

Silver Wedding—The Volcano Road Engine—Shipping—Etc.

Hilo, August 4.—The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Rose was celebrated at their home, Hilo, on the 3d inst. There were many friends assembled to congratulate them. The evening passed off very delightfully in conversation and music. Dancing took place in a large room beautifully decorated with flowers, flags and evergreens gotten up in good taste. The refreshments, which were quite elaborate, were appreciated and served up in good style. It is many years since there was a silver wedding in Hilo. The happy couple bid fair to enjoy many years yet.

The engine employed by J. R. Wilson to take his heavy wagons with freight up the volcano road seems to be working all right and does not seem to have frightened any horses as so many feared it would. It is certainly a great improvement over horses or mules.

Professor Adelstein will give a concert on the 4th inst., assisted by Mrs. J. Lewis, soprano; Miss Lougner, soprano; Miss Grace Porter, pianist; Mr. F. M. Wakefield, baritone; Mr. Hutchenson, tenor; Dr. E. B. Williams, violinist.

The new Postoffice clerk, Mr. Lutton, is quite an improvement on the former clerk, and he is appreciated, as he is a live man.

Arrived at Hilo July 31st: Bark Antonio Johnson, 18 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise; passengers—Captain Williams, U. S. A.; T. M. Harrison, T. F. Grindel, G. J. Greene, Miss Schoen.

O. B. J.

CULLINGS FROM COURT.

SEVERAL MATTERS DISPOSED OF BY JUDGE WHITING.

Chinese Sentenced—Order for Accounting in Fowler's Suit—Interdictory Decree.

In the Circuit Court this morning Ah Tack and Tin Tian, assault, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 each and costs. Lu Chong and Tin Tai, accomplices in the cause, went out on a noli prosequi.

In the same court Ah Hoi was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150 and costs. Chan W. Hong was, by the prosecution, released from the charge of opium sell and pleaded guilty to having opium in his possession, when the court sentenced him to thirty days imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$50.

In the equity suit of John Fowler vs. Macfarlane, A. P. Peterson and E. C. McFadden, defendants in said cause have filed an answer to plaintiff's bill of complaint.

The answer makes it appear that the defendants expended from \$700 to \$1000 for the use and benefit of the partnership between plaintiff and defendants. They therefore petition the Court to order an accounting and also such other and general relief as to equity may seem meet. In compliance therewith it has pleased the Court to order such an accounting to take place within fifteen days from this date. Charles F. Peterson is appointed master in the order.

In the case of Hackfeld vs. Brewer et al., Judge Cooper has issued an interdictory decree in carrying out the decision reached July 6th.

A SCENE IN COURT.

Mr. Ashford Objects to the Jury Panel Drawn.

An interesting little episode took place in the Circuit Court this morning. The case of the Provisional Government vs. Maximo de Leon, alias J. Debo, and Geromino Menoche—burglary, was called. G. W. Ashford, attorney for the defendants took the floor and read the following exceptions to the proceedings:

"And now comes the said defendants by C. W. Ashford, their attorney, and object to the panel of the jury herein, on the grounds:

"First—That the persons drawn to serve as jurors at this court and term were not selected from a list of persons possessing the qualifications of jurors prescribed by the Constitution.

"Second—That the persons drawn and certified as such jury did not, at the date of their having been so drawn and certified, possess the qualifications of jurors prescribed by the Constitution.

"Third—That no panel of thirty-six jurors has been drawn, summoned, qualified and accepted as by law provided."

The court, however, overruled these exceptions and the case began. But of sixteen jurors present only eleven were satisfactory to the defendants and a twelfth man had to be summoned. Mr. Gray was put in to complete the jury and the case came up again this afternoon.

PERSONAL.

Sheriff Chillingworth is again in the city.

W. F. Allen left by the Mikahala for Kauai.

Minister W. O. Smith is back from Hawaii.

Mr. W. W. Hall returned from Hilo and way Tuesday.

Ed. Dowsett came over on the Hall Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Greenwell returned from Hawaii by the Hall Tuesday.

Bishop and Mrs. Willis were passengers for Kauai yesterday afternoon.

S. B. Rose and wife returned from an enjoyable trip to Hawaii by the Hall.

F. S. Dodge, W. E. Wall and W. A. Wall returned home from Hawaii Tuesday afternoon.

William Harris and wife, nee Dexter, 1 ft for the Garden Lane by the Mikahala Tuesday afternoon.

P. A. Dias returned from Hawaii yesterday, where he has been for two months. Mr. Dias has been in ill-health since last October, but returns from Hawaii in excellent condition.

Rich in material, rare in model, racy in speed is the Rambler.

Ranblers rarely require repairs.

COMMISSIONER HAWES.

ASSUMES THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE TO-DAY.

His Credentials on the Way—Temporary Permission to Act—Minister Wodehouse Retires.

Monday last British Minister Wodehouse transmitted a letter to the Governor regarding the circumstances of the appearance of the new British Commissioner in this country, with the object of arranging to establish that gentleman in office to-day. The letter was accompanied by a copy of a telegram from London stating that the ex-official of Captain A. G. S. Hawes to act in the capacity of Commissioner and Consul-General at the Hawaiian Islands had been forwarded by mail to him here.

The communication was therefore in the nature of a petition, and asks for Captain Hawes the privilege of entering upon his duties as Acting Commissioner until such time as the proper papers may come to hand. This privilege the Government readily granted, and Commissioner Hawes to-day assumed the duties formerly devolving upon Mr. Wodehouse.

Up to the hour of going to press the new Commissioner has not officially called upon the President, and as the latter is at Pearl Harbor to-day a formal call will not be made until to-morrow.

THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER.

Admiral Walker and Captain Barker Call Upon Him.

Admiral Walker and Secretary, Captain Barker and Lieutenant Stanton returned the official call of the new British Commissioner yesterday, at 10 o'clock this morning. They first called upon ex-Minister Wodehouse to bid him "farewell" on his retirement from office, but that gentleman was away from the legation. They next drove to the Hotel and were received by Acting Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes. The party returned to the flagship at 11 o'clock.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Giles will be there too!

James Hay Wodehouse, British Minister Resident, has retired.

The Registration list had reached a total of 720 up to noon to-day.

Ride a Rambler and keep in front.

The Schutzen Club call an important business meeting for Friday night.

The Government ball will play at the bicycle meet next Saturday; the riders will do the rest.

Companies A and D, N. G. H., will have battalion drill at the armory Thursday evening.

The band will afford music to the sailing at the Queen's Hospital this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

M. S. Levy has opened out a neat store of dry goods, etc., in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Benson, Smith & Co.

The best weekly newspaper published in the Republic is the HAWAIIAN STAR. Keep your friends abroad posted. Send them a copy.

Seely Shaw and wife left to-day for Pearl City, where they will spend some time enjoying the invigorating air of the Peninsula.

J. M. Vivas has retired from all political organizations of the country of which he was a member, except, possibly the Annexation Club.

The lodging house now being built on the lot of Helekalala is said to be the scheme of young Mr. Dickey. Mr. H. P. Baldwin donated \$100 to the object.

After Featherstone's shameful confession in the district court Tuesday he attempted to kiss his wife's hand before returning to his cell, but sharply rebuffed.

E. Klemme, of the Merchant's Exchange and wife will leave for the Coast by the next Australia. Mr. Klemme will return in five weeks, but his wife will remain in California and Oregon until sometime in September.

Fol for the School Boys.

The lunat Chief Justice Judd's Tuesday afternoon, given in honor of the boys recently returned from college, was a delightful affair. The feast took place under a provision in the rear lawn which was appropriately graced with American and Hawaiian flags. The interesting feature of all such programs was followed by speech-making, reading and singing, after which the reception came to a close.

Mrs. Kekumano Dead.

The wife of Sam Kekumano, a clerk in the Postoffice, died about 11 o'clock to-day from blood-poisoning. Though she had been sick for ten days or more death was wholly unexpected. Her friends report that she was considered much better early this morning.

Yachts to Pearl City.

The yachts Hawaii and Bonnie Dundee went down to Pearl City to-day. President Dole was in charge of the Bonnie and Minister Thurston of the Hawaii. Each yacht took her burden of excursionists, going down to the Peninsula where the day will be spent.

D. Brown in Trouble.

Douglas Brown was up in the District Court this morning charged with tending to commit an offense with violence against the person of W. C. King and members of King's family. The case was remanded until to-morrow.

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MARINE NOTES.

The Bithet is now at the railway wharf.

The James Makee did not get away yesterday.

The Alexandra is tied up at the Like-like wharf.

The James Makee will leave at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The W. G. Hall, Simerson, arrived at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon.

The Philadelphia will remain in port until the Charleston arrives.

The Charleston is daily expected by some, but will probably not arrive until Saturday or Sunday.

The Australia will bring the next mail from the Coast, and will carry the next, leaving here August 18th.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

From Maui and Hawaii per ship W. G. Hall, Aug. 7.—Hon W. O. Smith, S. R. Rose and wife, Master Sam Rose, W. Hall, Mrs. H. W. Greenwell, Miss G. Greenwell, W. E. Wall, P. S. Dodge, Dr. Lindsay, W. A. Wall, J. J. Rice and wife, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, P. A. Dias and wife, M. G. Rose, Misses Shultz (2), H. Hall, Miss Jennie Bates, Miss Mary Kalumpo, Ed. Dowsett, Sheriff S. F. Chillingworth, and 59 on deck.

ARRIVED.

TUESDAY, Aug. 7.

Stur James Makee, Peterson, for Kapaa.

Stur Kaala, Thompson, from Maui and way ports.

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